VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 003452

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sidhartha Gupta

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Rajinder Nagar
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ancient India was a global leader in developing mathematical concepts like 'zero', 'number system/decimals' and astronomical concepts like 'centrality of Sun', 'orbits of planets'. Some of the important contributions to these areas are:

① Mathematics

* Aryabhatta's 'Aryabhattika' demonstrates the place-value, decimal system and concept of 'zero'

* Bhramagupta's 'Bhrama-Siddhantika' gives rules of usage of zero.

* Concepts of usage of phythagoras theorem, distance measurement, land measurement find place in various royal texts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(*) Astronomy

(*) Varaha mihira's 'Brihad - Samhita' gives detailed explanation on movement of planets, moons.

(*) These were useful for developing navigational systems, & calendar systems

(*) It gave an edge to Indian merchants for easy navigation in global trade

Mathematical and astronomical development were important part of intellectual development helping in economic benefits also

2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The French and English trading companies fought many wars for the control of India by involving themselves in local / regional politics.

The factors which led to success of English EIC are :-

① Government intervention in French trading company was more. The freedom to take military decisions was less.

② Recall of French Governor 'Dupleix' dealt a strong blow to morale of the French trading company

③ Presence of corruption, leakages in the members of French trading Company

④ Presence of strong strategic leader like Robert Clive in East India Company gave them huge boost in winning battles

like Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) No coherence in French policy : First they placed the role of 'King maker' in Carnatic, later changing their aim to direct confrontation

(6) Superior navy, arms: of the British were instrumental in winning the anglo-Carnatic wars

(7) French economy was going through crisis in mid 18th century which led to less funds to French EIC to funds its wars in India

The summulation of these factors led to the establishment of stronghold of British EIC when French were finally eliminated in Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The nationalist movement in India was highly influenced by the 'British democratic concepts' and therefore adopted such practices in their own functioning as well.

The early nationalist leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, MG Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale realized that to attain 'freedom' / 'Swaraj', democracy was going to be a matter of both principle and policy.

Democratic processes adopted

① Formation of congress:
→ representation to members from all parts of the country
→ Election of the Congress President
→ 'open' membership drive

② Proceedings in congress :-
→ freedom of speech & expression to all : Ex :- moderates, extremists both were part of Congress

→ passing of Congress resolutions through voting system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Organizations like All India Students Federation, All India Trade Union, Home rule leagues. all adopted democratic system of choosing leader.

④ Individuals like Gandhiji gave prime importance to the 'voice of the people'

Ex:- Ahmedabad Mill Workers strike, Champaran Satyagraha etc

⑤ Promotion to 'decentralization', 'devolution' and 'delegation' which are important for flourishing democracy

Ex: • Provincial Congress committees
• Congress Volunteers Corps

Thus, the practices adopted during the freedom struggle helped in forming the bedrock of political democracy in the future.

4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Iranian revolution of 1979 was the overthrow of the pro-American, pro-westernization regime of Iran government to establish hegemony of religious institutions

Causes of Iranian Revolution

(1) Political reasons:-

→ Interference of US, UK and western powers in internal affairs

→ the religious leaders propogated that the Iranian govt has subjugated its sovereignity to western powers

(2) Social reasons:-

→ The western culture of 'openness', lifestyle was seen as anti-thetical to the tenents of Islam.

→ Homogenization of Iranian Islamic culture prompted growth of cultural chauvinistic groups in the name of protection of culture

(3) Economic reasons:-

→ Economic crisis due to oil crisis in 1972-73 ~~was~~ still had large effect on nation's poor

→ Increasing inequality due to unequal distribution of wealth, benefits, privatization

Implications/Consequences.

(1) The revolution left bitter relationship between Iran and US (western powers) which continues till today

(2) The resultant friction ~~has~~ led to inc in security threats in the Persian gulf region which hamper global trade till today.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization is the process of interconnection, interdependence of people, institutions and economies around the world. This process has impacted the local traditions in numerous areas.

Impact on indigenous craft

Negative impact

→ Decline in demand for handicrafts, handmade textiles due to growth of ~~handloom~~ powerloom products. Ex: Jeans, pants replacing silk sarees as dailywear.

→ Homogenization of the craft industry where production became more important than artistic diversity

→ Loss of traditional knowledge of art and craft as new generations having better job opportunities

→ Influx of cheap synthetic products like plastic, nylon, polyester has replaced craft items like jute, metal etc.

Positive Impact

→ Access to global markets increased through e-commerce (Example: Etsy.com especially deals in handicraft), tourism

→ Modern Technology to assist the artisans in improving quality and packaging.

Impact on literary traditions

Negative

→ 'Guru - Shishya' model of literature teachings and development of literature replaced by homogeneous models of schools

→ Increase in Plagarism, decrease in originality due to access to volumes of literature works.

→ Decline of literary works in regional languages due to high acceptance & global nature of English

Positive

→ Literary fests, fairs to exchange views

→ Global markets of Indian writers like Chetan Bhagat, Amish Tripathi

Impact on traditional Knowledge systems

* Theft of Intellectual property in usage of herbs, medicinal plants, medical systems like Siddha, Unani. Ex: Foreign companies trying to patent 'Haldi'

* Growth of Traditional knowledge of 'Yoga', Meditation in western economies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Juvenile~~ Juvenile delinquency is the situation when a child (below 18 yrs) breaks the law or is in 'conflict with law'. Recently changes have been made in Juvenile Justice Act to try children (16–18yrs) as adults in heinous crimes like rape, murder.

Factors driving children to crime

(1) Urban poverty : leads to children falling prey to criminal gangs. to fulfill their aspirations

(2) Rural-urban migration : leads to children living in stress, poor amenities, making them vulnerable

(3) Lack of access to free & qualitative Education : ~~is~~ leads to mismatch in capabilities and aspirations.

(4) Lack of deterrent factors : Poor implementation of JJ Act ;

(5) Access to violent, disturbing, hateful content on social media changes their social

perception making them vulnerable.

In this context, the role of Rehabilitation and reformation becomes very important to ensure that children in 'conflict with law' become productive citizens:

- It follows principle of reformative justice rather than retributive justice
- It ensures that these children do not become hardened criminals
- Give them opportunity to learn, reform, skill., develop human capital through rehabilitation centers.
- Educate their peers to adopt better means of livelihood. and therefore further decrease delinquency
- ~~Become able~~ Develop capability to bring their families out of poverty

The requirement of good, inclusive reformative and rehabilitation centres is thus central to the policy of tackling Juvenile delinquency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tribal population is about 8% in India but they form major component (~40%) of disease burden. (NFHS IV)

Health Challenges.

1. Lack of access to primary healthcare increases costs of diagnosis and early detection
2. Lack of access to quality and low cost medicines keeps them in poverty
3. Poor living conditions makes them more vulnerable to diseases like TB, malaria, encyphilitis etc
4. Poor penetration of vaccination in tribal children due to both logistics and social factors
5. Poor nutrition standards increases disease burden due to poor immunity.
6. Lack of access to clean cooking fuel, overdependence on firewood, cowdung, leads to indoor pollution, breathing diseases
7. Lack of access to Drinking water, sanitation facilities leads to increased vulnerability to water borne diseases like Jaundice, cholera

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Roadmap to improve Health Indicators

Improving access to Quality Healthcare

→ Developing Health & Wellness Centres in tribal concentrated blocks under IAP

→ mobilization of funds under Tribal Sub-Plans (TSP's) of the states for improving access to medicines through Jan Aushadi Kendra

→ Targetted mission mode implementation of Ayushmaan Bharat.

Improving social practices

→ Remove fears and rumours around vaccination programmes to increase coverage

→ Nutrition classes for adults, tribal leaders

→ Improved social infra like sanitation, drinking water to reduce the disease burden.

Tribals remain one of the neglected sections of population to improve health indicators. Such a roadmap will give impetus to improving situation

8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agro based industries involve, agro-logistics, agro-warehousing, agro-processing, agro-exports., agro-textiles, agro(fertilizers)

Geographical Distribution pattern

- Agro-Exports: mainly rice, mangoes, spices are concentrated in southern, western and coastal port cities like TN, Andhra, K'take, Gujarat
- The Agro logistics industry is highly decentralized due to the presence of around 700 agricultural (primary) 'mandis'/markets.
- Agro-processing industry is present in states like Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra with huge demand, state incentives
- Agro-textiles industry is based in Maharashtra, Punjab (Ludhiana), UP (Kanpur), Gujarat due to access to raw material (cotton), presence of powerloom etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Multiplier Effect on rural Economy

① Increase in job opportunities in non-farm sector in rural areas

② Decrease in ancillary costs like marketing, storage leading to increase in incomes.

③ Better prices for agri-produce → increase in farmer incomes (due to contract farming, access to export zones)

④ ~~Dec~~ Decrease in rural-urban migration

⑤ Increase in govt and private investment in roads, power etc. boosting rural economy

9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The urban water bodies like lakes, ponds, reservoirs, wetlands ~~have~~ form a crucial component of urban ecology.

Reasons for disappearance

(1) Unplanned growth / urban sprawl
- leading to encroachment on these wetlands areas
- crucial bodies not reserved.

(2) Poor implementation of Wetland Conservation Rules

(3) Concretization of Urban areas have diverted the ecological drainage towards these bodies

(4) Absence of recharge pits, wells has led to water bodies getting dry.

(5) ~~Acces~~ Excessive usage of water with wastage, pollution (water metering is poor)

(6) Low level of treatment of sewage.

(7) Low level of rainwater harvesting techniques etc

Implications

① Reduction in absorption, recharging capacity of urban areas leading to more vulnerability to floods

② Increase in groundwater levels due to low percolation and permeability leading to water shortage as seen in Chennai, Bangalore.

③ Increase in pollutants as natural recycling is absent.

④ Wetland ecology is destroyed leading to habitat destruction of waterfowl birds, plants etc.

Steps.

① Promoting Rainwater harvesting, artificial soakpits, recharge pits

② Promoting artificial drainage to water bodies through constructed wetland approach (Ex: Neela Hauz in Delhi)

③ De-silting, removing illegal encroachment of lakes, ponds to increase water holding capacity

④ Capacity building of State/District Wetland Authority.

⑤ Demarcation of reserved areas in urban landscapes (Ex: 7 biodiversity parks in Delhi)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is multi-lingual country with about 22 official languages in schedule 8 and thousands of other local languages. But many languages are under threat of getting obsolete and dissapeared.

Reasons.

(1) Many languages (like Baigase, Saharsiya) are linguistic minorities within their respective states. They get little attention, funding or state support.

(2) Poor implementation of Article 353A of the constitution: States have duty to provide primary education in 'mother tongue'

(3). Lack of literature, books development in local languages

(4) Lack of literature fests, awards for excellence in local languages

(5) Purity of such languages is diminished due to mixing of words from Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil etc.

⑥ Growth of 'Job Languages' like English for their preference in getting quality jobs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Implications

① Loss of cultural diversity and homogenization of linguistic culture.

② Loss of identity to linguistic minorities and their political participation is hampered

③ Low levels of literacy, education in linguistic minorities.

④ Language chauvinism as linguistic majorities within States gain political, economic power.

Measures to preserve

① Constitution of Linguistic Minorities offices at state level also

- recognition to linguistic minorities within states
- granting them funds, support to setup educational institutions

② Promoting cross-lingual literary fests to highlight, promote, award excellence in literature works in local languages

③ Promoting growth of primary teachers

in local languges to fulfill duties of state under Art 353A

(4) Setting up 'Linguistic Translation Board' to enable translation of primary level texts in local languages,

(5) Incorporation of local languges wing under central Hindi Institute and institutions like NCERT etc

These steps are essential to preserve the linguistic diversity of India and enable these languges to become important in socio-economic development of individuals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Judicial system of British EIC in India was inspired by the 'rule of Law' framework used in Britain.

Salient Features

① Codification of laws : (brought by Lord Cornwallis)

② Seperation of civilian and military courts

③ Access to Judiciary was open to all Indians. (Equality of law)

④ Equal application of Law to all Indian ~~and British subjects~~ subjects

Drawbacks

① Inequality : British subjects were not under the Indian law, they were governed by British Law

② Judges representation

only foreigners were allowed to be judges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The British policy towards princely states goes through various phases with a prime objective of maintaing integrity of British Empire in India.

Phase I : Policy of Ring Fence | 1760's - 1820's

→ Rule over states like Bengal, Odisha, Bihar to strengthen their economic base

→ Wars with Mysore, Marathas, to secure the outer boundaries of their empire

→ Policy of Subsidiary Alliance was adopted to create a ring fence to protect from external aggression

Phase II : Policy of ~~Subsidiaries~~ Annexation | 1820 - 1857

→ Policies like 'Doctrine of Lapse' were adopted to annex states like Satara, Jhansi

→ Stopping pensions of 'protected states' like Awadh, Marathas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Phase III : Policy of Subordination 1857-1935

→ After the revolt of 1857, British changed policy towards giving 'ceremonial' positions to rulers but keeping major political control.

→ The states acted as 'backwaters' of the British during the freedom struggle in British India

Phase IV : Phase of Equal Federation 1935-1947

→ the States were made part of All-India federation under Govt of India Act 1935 with representation from States.

→ creation of 'Praja Mandal' to bring rulers on one platform.

Impact of freedom movement on people of Princely State

① Initial impact was less as 'nationalistic' ideas were restricted to British India

② With emergence of Gandhiji, the spread of movement to states started with events like Rajkot Satyagraha

(3). All India States People ~~Conference~~ Federation (AISPF) was created to spread the movement to states.

(4) Huge mass participation of states people in Quit India movement.

(5) The ~~state~~ people of princely states helped the nationalist leaders in British India by providing escape routes, channels of communication, logistic support etc

(6) The 'Vande Mataram' movement in Hyderabad was an example of integration of princely states people in freedom movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Simla agreement (1972) is the document of surrender of Pakistan army. to Indian unit after the latter's victory in Indo-Pakistan War.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Internal migration is currently around ~10 crore annually in India.

Push Factors

(1) Low level of amenities like drinking water in rural areas.

(2) Lower job opportunities in non-farm sector

(3) ~~Feminization of agriculture~~ Land degradation, land fragmentation has led to lower productivity in agriculture leading to lower farm incomes

(4) Social discrimination against dalits, ST's push them to urban areas.

(5) ~~Better~~ Lower education opportunities in rural areas.

(6) Migration of girls after marriage

(7) Social strife, violence [Ex: Bodos in Assam, Muslims in Muzaffarnagar]

Pull Factors

(1). Job diversification opportunities in urban areas.

(2). Dilution of 'caste lines' in urban areas :-
→ poor from higher castes can engage in low quality work which was not possible

in rural areas

→ People from lower castes can work with less discrimination.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Better civic amenities, lifestyle in urban areas

(4) Growing economic aspirations of youth due to growth of social media influence.

Impact on Urban Transition

(1) Growth of urban poverty: as poor migrants live in poor conditions, with no social security.

(2) Unregulated urban sprawl: lack of access to affordable housing leads to increase in urban slums, unauthorized colonies

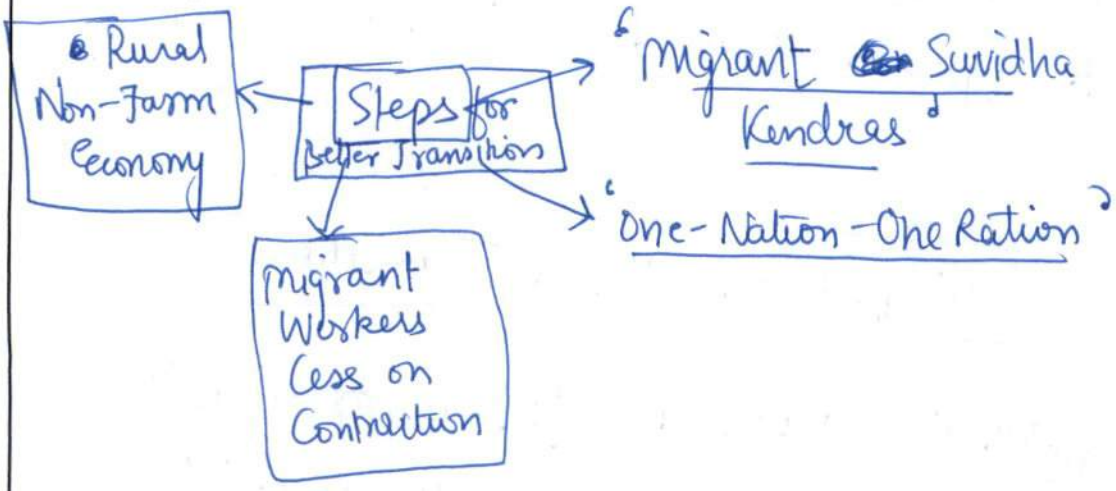
(3) Increase in crimes :-

(i) The migrants due to poor - socio economic conditions get involved in crime for quick money

(ii) The women, child migrants becomes vulnerable to crimes like human trafficking etc

④ 'Caste lines' develop into 'Class lines':

⑤ With migrants forming bulk of construction labourers, cleaning staff etc in urban areas, there is growth of inequality in urban areas



The govt initiatives like RURBAN clusters, AMRUT are designed towards reducing the 'push' factors in internal migrations and is a step in right direction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's population (~ 1.35 bn) is expected to cross China by 2027 which will pose huge burden on its socio-economic systems. In this context, family planning programmes have fared below average.

Factors for poor performance

① Unequal access to contraceptive, sterilization methods.
→ only 1% males adopt tubectomy
→ 75% females adopt vasectomy.

② low availability to qualitative, contraceptives and spacing methods like IUCD

③ Low levels of education of girls especially in states like Bihar, UP, where fertility rates are still higher than 3

④ Child marriage (30%) is still prevalent leading to early and multiple pregnancies

(5) Poor quality of sterilization camps, many deaths after surgeries has led to low public confidence. (Ex: Chhattisgarh Tragedy)

(6) Poor implementation of cash-Incentive schemes like 'Preerna'

(7) Poverty rates (~20%) still leads to preference for larger families

Family Planning Strategies

(1) Moving from 'Camp-Based sterilization' to 'Fixed-day approach' in local hospitals offering full range of contraceptive, spacing methods also

(2) Conditional Cash Transfer schemes like Preerna can be upgraded to incentivize 2-child norm

(3) Introducing reproductive health and family planning in school curriculum to educate children early about contraceptives, preventive methods like use of condoms etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Decreasing social - taboo, stigma related to sex education in society through awareness campaigns.

(5) Increasing incentives, technology in male sterilization (which is only 1% currently)

(6) Mobilization of funds through Nat^n Population Stabilization Funds

The govt steps like 'Mission Parivar Vikas' focusing on high fertility Districts is a step in right direction. Control in population is required not only for improving reproductive health but also reducing socio-economic burden on the country

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Women due to gender~~

Poverty levels in women are found to be higher than males due to various reasons:

Social factors

1. Patriarchal mindset doesn't allow women economic independence, job opportunity
2. Gender role stereotyping leads to women being confined to 'Kitchen'
3. Unequal participation in getting share of family income
4. Subject to cruelty, harassment after marriage with low levels of property inheritance
5. 'Child marriages' (30%) leading to poor health; prevalence of anaemia
6. Neglect of girl child nutrition, education more likely keeps them in poverty
7. Security Issues pushes them out of jobs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic factors

1. Low access to easy credit, finance due to lower ownership of assets
2. Barriers to entry in many job roles like construction which are considered reserved for men
3. Lower level of Labour Workforce Participation Rate (~21%)
4. Low level of skill development
5. Unequal wages, service conditions, treatment, unequal access to social security nets
6. Migration from rural-urban

Steps to Tackle the Problem

Economic

1. Easy access to credit (Ex: Bharatiya Mahila Bank)
2. Women specific skill development training (Ex: Pipal tree.)
3. Registration of property in name of women - incentive package like

reduction in stamp duties

(4) schemes like Stand-up India to promote entrepreneurship

(4). Increase in non-farm rural jobs for women to stop their migration

Social

(1) Awareness campaigns on increasing women participation in economic roles

(2) Improved implementation of laws like
→ Child Marriage Prohibition Act.
→ Domestic Violence Act
→ Inheritance Act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for regional disparities

* Political

① Low political will (Ex: West Bengal)
② Higher levels of corruption (Ex: Bihar UP)

* Economic

① Low levels of state production, state resources to promote investment and growth. (Ex: Maharashtra vs Assam)

② Low levels of 'skilled' manpower to boost industry (Gujarat vs UP)

③ Low levels of agricultural productivity Ex: Odisha, West Bengal as compared to Punjab-Hasyana

* Geographical.

① Relative isolation of North-Eastern states from mainland.

② Frequent natural disasters hurting economic development Ex: Uttarakhand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(A) Social

(1) High levels of illiteracy, gender discrimination Ex: Bihar : 4% women Labour participation.

(2) Social tensions, strife are high leading (Ex: Eastern UP) to lower ~~pro~~ human capital productivity

(3) Higher fertility rates leading to higher population burden in states like UP, Bihar

Strategies

(1) Promoting schemes like 'Ek-Bharat - Shresth Bharat'

(2) Area-Based schemes targetting poor districts like 'Aspirational Districts Programme'

(3) Promoting equal distribution of industrial developments with regard to relative competitive advantage :- Example:

North East : Agriculture & Tourism
Odisha Jharkhand : Mining & Forestry
UP, Delhi : Manufacturing

These strategies will help in reducing the the regional inequalities and promote 'Inclusive growth'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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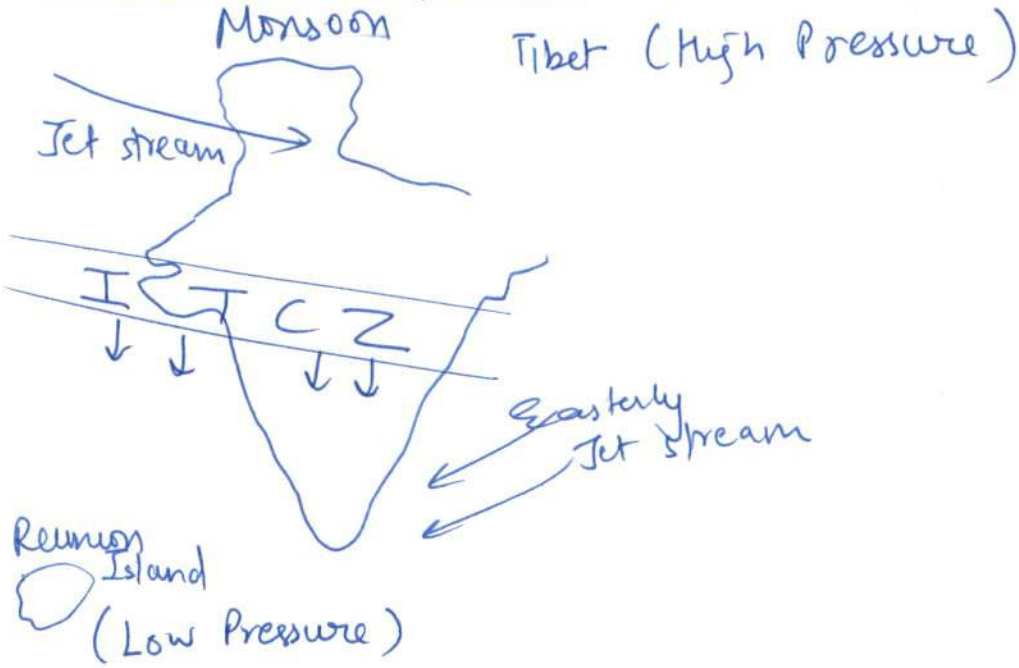
Meterological factors affecting Indian Monsoon



- The volatile departure of ITCZ leads to delayed monsoons
- The decrease / increase in Easterly Jet streams causes variation in monsoons on eastern coast.
- The prevalence of Westerly Jet Stream leads to delay in monsoon
- Fluctuations in Low pressure zones & high pressure in Tibets leads to frequent monsoon break

- ENSO : El-Nino & southern oscillations lead to fluctuations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Anthropological factors

- Increased global sea surface temperatures lead to poor pressure difference leading to poor monsoon
- Increased extreme events like cyclones, droughts, changes in hydrological cycle due to climate change.

Difficulty in prediction

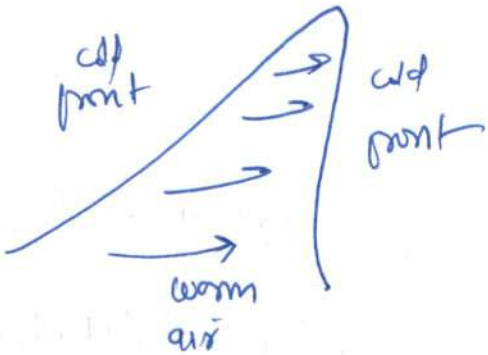
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

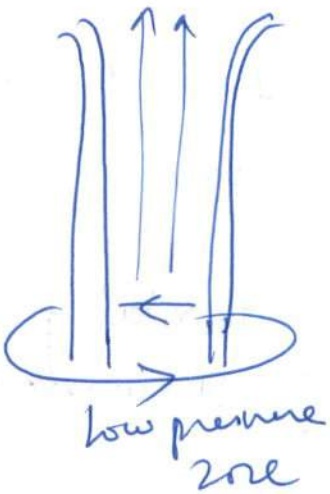
20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tropical	Extra - Tropical
• Tropical latitudes (10 - 30°)	• Mid-latitudes (40-60°)
• formed over sea (water vapour)	• formed over land or sea
• Development of low pressure zones	• Frontal formation (cold - warm fronts)
• move from east to west	• West to East
• Dissipate on land/all	• can move over land also
• Decay due to non-availability of water-vapour on land	• Decay due to formation of occluded front

Extra-Tropical cyclone





tropical cyclone

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 003452

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sidhartha Gupta

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Rajinder Nagar Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The RTI is a tool to bring transparency and accountability in public institutions. The higher judiciary like SC has implemented RTI but in a very diluted form making it unefective.

Merits of RTI in judiciary

① Tool of Judicial Accountability:
→ enforce higher standards of judicial conduct
→ highlight cases of misuse of official power and position

② Bring transparency in allocation of cases to judges

③ Bring transparency in administrative matters like e-court, case-file management, office of registrar etc

④ Bring transparency in issues like promotion, transfer, appointment of judges of district & subordinate courts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Demerits

(1) Overburden the judicial machinery which is already having pendency of 2 crore cases

(2) Frivolous RTI's, blackmailing judges will undermine Judicial Independence

(3) Internal mechanisms of judiciary will be undermined.

(4) RTI's on case delays will clog the system

Way Forward

A balance needs to be maintained where RTI can be filed in limited domain, through select channels only. This will ensure judicial accountability and judicial independence both.

Internal mechanisms like SC charter on judicial conduct, Bangalore principles, ICC can also be strengthened in this regard.

2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribunals are created via Art 323A and 323B of the constitution. Their primary role is to reduce burden on judicary while bringing expertise in selected domains.

Replication of problems

- Huge pendency of cases due to understaffing,
- Access Issues : NGT is having benches in only 10 cities, Nat Company Law Tribunal has only 3 benches.
- Delay in delivery of judgements
- Lack of Transparency in judicial conduct
- Issue of 'tribunal overreach' like judicial overreach.

  Ex: NGT cancelling environment clearances, increasing NPV payments having huge economic burden.

- Lack of transparency in allocation of cases

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Added Issues of Tribunals

- Going beyond jurisdiction in some cases
- Lack of technical expertise of tribunal members leading to sub-optimal judgements
- Lack of enforcement powers
- Lack of clarity on position, power with HC has rendered them like a district court. This has made them just another layer in judicial system rather than a tool of quick delivery.
- Lack of autonomy in appointments, transfers which exists with regular judiciary. They operate under whims of central government.
- Lack of independence: can be merged with other tribunals

The tribunals need to be protected by law, given more financial, administrative autonomy to function as effective tools of justice delivery

3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary priveleges are drawn from 5 sources including art 105 of the constitution. Recent incedents have highlighted their need for codification:

① Lack of clarity. has led to misuse
↳ many journalists, media have been accused of breech of priveleges for their reporting
↳ unclear definition of freedom of speech and expression has led to criminal cases of defamation against many members.

② Secrecy in operations of parliament has put questions on accountability, its objective and misuse

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Members of assembly, parliament abusing each other, using foul language lowering the dignity of the house

↳ Codified privileges can prevent and punish such acts

(4) Putting restrictions in functioning of parliament, repeated adjournments.

↳ Practices like entering into well, tearing bills have gone unpunished

↳ This has also reduced productivity by 40%

↳ Codification of privileges will adopt concensus on modes of dissent which are acceptable

Parliamentary privileges are essential for MP / MLA's to work fearlessly, uphold democratic principles in majoritarian system, uphold voice of people but codification of privileges from 5 different sources is the need of the hour to prevent abuse, misuse

4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Governor is the constitutional executive head of the state government. It is merely a ceremonial position but having various discretionary powers.

Need for Governor

① Governor has to act with discretion and political prudence in case of hung assembly and invite 'coalitions' to claim government.

② Governor acts an agent of centre to enforce Art 355 : duty of centre to ensure constitutional machinery in state.

↳ governor has discretion in recommending application of President Rule (Art 356) in state

③ Governor role's in legislative federalism

↳ can reserve state bills for consideration of president (Art 200)

④ Governor role is important in ensuring that administrative decisions of union are implemented by state (Art 365)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Case for Abolishing Governor

- Undermines federalism principles
- No role of state govt in appointment
- Not elected like the president
- Arbitrary intrusions in state functioning, like reserving bills, recommending prez rule etc
- Acts as an agent of Union govt which undermines its constitutional position as his/her tenure is not secure
- Sarkaria Commission :- Governor has become a political football, retirement abode for senior politicians, bureaucrats, judges
- Punchhi Commission :- Independence, participative selection process, constitutional procedure for removal to ensure it delivers its functions in a political manner

Going by above recommendations it will be more practical to bring reforms in the office rather than abolishing it completely which will create confusion and constitutional vacuum.

5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, govt approved introduction of 9 Joint secretaries and 400 directors in union govt through lateral entry.

Lateral entry as a panacea

- Bring technical, domain specific expertise in policy making: shift from 'Generalist' to 'Specialist'
- 25-40% vacancies in lower levels of bureaucracy (Directors, JS) due to lower deputation: can be filled using lateral entrants
- Bring change in work culture in bureaucracy, in tune with private corporate and modern principles
- Ensure participative democracy/Decision Making by opening the doors to private consultants, professionals
- Include more viewpoints, experiences, ideas leading to 'Holistic' policymaking

Challenges to Lateral entry

(1) Inertia from IAS to undermine the lateral entrants.

(2) Lack of governance, administrative experience, 'field' experience may result in 'Drawing-Room Policy Making' which is impractical, unrealistic

(3) Process of selection must be given to UPSC instead of NITI to ensure transparency, trust, avoid conflict of Interest.

(4) The business, corporate interests might create situations of conflict of interest, abuse of power.

Way fosward

A more open, meritocratic, bureaucracy is essential for India's growth. Steps will need to be taken to ensure that the new entrants do not face discrimination and can deliver with full productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The CSS are schemes which are funded by both centre - state and implemented by state governments.
Ex: Midday meal, NREGA etc

GRIEVANCES of states

① 'One - Size - Fit All' approach.
Schemes are not flexible according to local conditions, needs and demands
Ex: PM Awas Yojana :- Building material :-
- stone is more apt for Rajasthan
- wood, bamboo more apt for NE

Such flexibility is missing in schemes which hampers its reach & effectiveness

② Delay in transfer of funds, delay in commercial payments.

③ Bypassing of state by direct transfer to implementing agencies

④ States not able to match funds due to resource crunch, low GSDP

⑤ Duplication of efforts

Ex: Drinking water has Nat Drinking Water Programme as CSS and Bhagirathi scheme in Telangana at state level.

This creates shortage of funds. also at state level

Steps by central govt

* Reduction of schemes from 72 to 27
* Categorizing of schemes into core of core, core and optional
* Introduction of 'flexi-funds' within schemes - (recently inc to 25%)
* Direct transfer to State consolidated fund without bypassing, instead of giving directly

Although the steps are in correct direction, but further rationalization is required by making the schemes more flexible, participative and evolving 'real-time' monitoring and evaluation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The PMJAY is a health scheme with two components:-

① Health & Wellness Centres : Primary Health Care

② Ayushmaan Bharat : Health Insurance

Promising changes

① Augment the primary health care system and improve its capacity for 'Early Diagnosis' of diseases which will significantly reduce disease burden

② Cadre of Primary health care providers, AASHA workers, ANM (midwives) to increase vaccination coverage, reduce OOP (out of pocket) expenditure on primary diagnosis

③ 5 lac / family health coverage will
→ reduce OOP on secondary & tertiary care (which is 70% currently)
→ prevent families to go into poverty
→ cover care in accredited private hospitals also.

(4) Provide free hospitalization and bring private sector also in public healthcare.

(5) Involvement of 'Ayushmaan Mitras' to provide guidance, care to Ayushmaan beneficiaries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

(*) Ayushmaan scheme lacuna's :-

- covers only tertiary care
- covers expenses only when hospitalized out patient expenses, medicines charges not covered - This won't reduce the OoP by much

(*) No new Health & Wellness centres, rather upgrade of existing sub-centres which are already in poor condition

(*) Lack of qualified staff for (HWC's)

(*) Lack of access to cheap generic medicines to lower OoP

(*) Lack of awareness about Jan Aushadhi Kendra, logistic issues in availability of medicines will hamper its effectiveness.

- The PMJAY will require steps like inc in expenditure in health personnel, auxillary infrastructure to become more effective

8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The SC in NALSA vs UoI case declared transgenders as third category with equal citizen rights and benefits. In this regard the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) bill has following features:

① Right against discrimination in employment, housing, education, social etc

② Right to residence : where parents, guardians cannot evict transgenders.

③ Right against abuse and exploitation
many are involved in acts like begging, subject to abuses like 'Hijra' etc

④ Registeration of Identity through District Examination centres

⑤ Right to freedom of adopting sex-selection techniques etc

The bill has tried to cover important aspects of discrimination faced by transgenders in our society highlighting its need. But it also has also lacuna:

① No right to self determination: the transgenders will have to undergo clinical examination to prove their gender orientation

② No right to social, education benefits extended to backward classes:

This was necessary to elevate them from centuries of neglect, oppression and inequality

The bill with above amendments is essential to provide socio-economic justice to transgenders (Art 38) along with devt of separate Transgender Board.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबद्ध सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has the largest diaspora in the world (3.2 crore) which brings highest remittances (80 bn $) to the nation.

Changes in Polices and Engagement

① Active interaction of Head of state with diaspora community. Ex:- PM at New York, London squares

② Start of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas, Pravasi Bharatiya Awards to recognise and motivate diaspora

③ Mobilization of Funds from diaspora community Ex:- Namami Ganga Fund had maximum contribution from NRI

④ Rationalization of OCI, PIO scheme

⑤ Policy of raising issues at bilateral forum of diaspora community:

Example :-

↳ Issue of security, detention, social benefits of Indian construction workers in UAE, Saudi Arabia

↳ Issue of racial discrimination faced by Indians in Australia

↳ Issue of H1B visa, greencard & other visa related issues of American Indians.

(6) ~~Iman~~ Interaction with Indian Business Corporate leaders in other nations to promote investment in India. and schemes like Make in India.

Ex :- Laxmi Mittal, Indra Nooyi,

These changes have brought active engagement with Indians all over the world. It will help in promoting India's image at global stage. Societal viewpoint has also changed towards NRI's.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इसकी विशाल संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The RCEP is (Regional Comprehensive Economic Package) a multilateral trade agreement involving ASEAN and its 6 trading partners including India and China

Immense Potential

- The RCEP can create the largest free trade zone in the world.
- Promote exports, growth of markets, economy in the region
- Give impetus to industries like shipping, port development, water-ways.
- It can overcome the rigidities and non-performance of WTO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

* Rivalry of India - China, China - Vietnam, bilateral issues in South China Sea will hamper its functioning
* Non-agreement of tariffs, rules on IP, agriculture, movement of professionals
* Issues like flow of data, data privacy, localization not covered

11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decentralization is the process of devolution of powers, functions involving 'principle of subsidiarity' and delegation.

Decentralization at political level

- 73/74th Amendments brought Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies
- Schedules 11 and 12 laid down the functions of both
- Constitutional bodies like District Planning Committee, Metropolitan Planning Committee brought decentralization in planning
- This has created new layer of political grassroot leaders, increased active political participation of locals, women

This political decentralization has not been followed by fiscal and administrative decentralization.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal Front

- Lack of taxing, revenue generation options to the PRI's, ULB's
- Although State Finance Commission has been set up but funds are not devolved to local bodies.
- The funding of local bodies is mainly tied to a scheme, programme. They have no flexibility.
- ~~Decentrali~~ Local bodies get no fixed share in taxes like GST
- Decentralization from union to states has although increased:
  - ↳ 42 % given to states from divisible pool
  - ↳ Art 275: more grant-in-aids to states
- But GST has imposed restriction on states to levy indirect taxes.

Administrative Front

- Lack of flexibility of ULB's to manage municipal cadre.
- Lack of autonomy in taking steps in functions mentioned in schedules 11 & 12
- Lack of powers of elected mayors, sarpanch, zila parshad chairman to initiate policies, schemes
- Although union has devolved much power to states through delegated legislation, rules framing to allow flexibility.

Way Forward

To achieve the ideals of decentralization, it is necessary that the local bodies be empowered in 3 domains:

Local bodies → Fiscal
Local bodies → Functions
Local bodies → Functionaries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Anti-Defection law (Schedule 10) is a tool to reduce horse trading and bring stability to government in parliamentary system.

Violations of Anti-defection law

(1) speaker doesn't take decisions in time thereby acting in a bi-partisan manner

(2) Mergers are allowed but only for 2/3rd members. These numbers are interpreted in different manner in coalition politics where pre-poll alliances, post-result alliances various definitions exist.

(3) No clarity on 'voluntary' giving up membership which is subjected to disqualification.

↳ Does it include/mandate resignation or not?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Cases where members have defected and have been made ministers in subsequent government is still prevalent

(5) No clarity on the 'extent' of Freedom of speech & expression of the member. Many speakers have sought to disqualify members when they voiced their opinion on a bill opposite to their party's opinion

(6) No clarity on when 'Whip' should be issued: whips on simple bills, money bills have acted as a deterrent to political dissent, freedom thereby undermining participative democracy

Measures to strengthen

① Dinesh Goswami Committee :-

Limit anti-defection laws to cases when govt majority has to be proven.

② Law Commission

↳ Limit the issuance of whip to matters like no confidence, budget etc

↳ Disqualification to be decided by President / Governor on recommendation of Election Commission rather than speaker (like other disqualifications)

③ Put a time limit on speaker to make decisions

④ By implementing these provisions, it will balance the right to freedom of speech, dissent in parliamentary democracy vis-a-vis objectives of anti-defection

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Amendment Process

- Under Art 368 (2/3rd majority)
- Simple majority amendment
- Amendment involving federal principle (Ratification of 50 % states)

Flexibility

The constitution's various articles provide simple majority amendment process. like :-

1. Art 3: abolition, creation, redrawing boundaries of states
2. Increasing no of judges in Supreme Court
3. Abolishment of state legislative councils

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rigidity

Federal principles like division of powers (Art 240, Schedule 7), division of fiscal (taxation), integrated judiciary. cannot be changed easily as they require the consensus of states as well.

Ex: The Introduction of GST took time and was a rigid process as it involved consensus building, involving all states on some platform.

Middle path

- Art 368 gives power to Parliament to amend the constitution unilaterally without involvement of states
- The states cannot initiate constitutional amendment.
- The Middle path also comprises the Role of Judiciary :

(i) Doctrine of Basic Structure imposes restriction on Parliament's power

(ii) Art 32, Art 226 : subject constitutional amendments to writ jurisdiction in case of violation of fundamental rights

(iii) Art 13: Judicial Review

Thus, the constitution has taken all possible methods to amend itself, along with limitations on power and accountability features like Judicial Review. This makes the constitution an organic document

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Constitution provides for an Inter State Council (Art 261) to develop as an institution of resolving inter-state disputes. It's complemented by various bodies / organizations :-

Institutional Architecture

Constitutional bodies

① Art 261 : Inter State Council : but it is not a permanent body.

② Art 262 : Parliament can enact law of resolving inter state river disputes

↳ Inter-State river water Tribunals Ex: Cauvery Tribunal, Ravi-Beas Tribunal

③ Exclusive and orginal jurisdiction to Supreme Court to deal with Inter-state disputes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Extra-constitutional bodies

① NITI Aayog: acts as a forum of resolving issues between states and union ministries but it has not emerged as a forum for inter-state

② Zonal Councils: they serve as regional bodies for planning, resolving disputes but lack powers to enforce any decisions

Mediation

Many times, central govt has acted as a mediator to solve petty issues between states.

Assessment of ~~Constitutional~~ Institutional framework

① The ISC is not permanent, has no powers, mandate and is therefore ineffective

(2) The river dispute tribunals have suffered from delays, lack of enforcement powers, lack of political will to implement award

(3) The Zonal councils have also failed to emerge due to un-regular meetings, no fixed mandate, no permanent secretariat.

(4) Due to absence of an effective constitutional independent dispute resolution mechanism, the disputes like Cavery water between K'taka & TN, Border dispute between K'taka and Maharashtra still remain unresolved.

The court has acted as the last and only resort for states to resolve disputes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

E-governance is the deployment of ICT technologies in governance, service delivery, policy making in the govt machinery.

Recent Tech changes as tools of good governance

(1) Technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language learning can improve 'govt - citizen interface' in service delivery

↳ using chatbots to register complaints

↳ using AI to meet service standards of time & quality.

(2) Technologies like Blockchain can improve financial

accountability in governance by 'distribution and decentralization of maintenance of ledgers, financial transactions

↳ This will ensure more accountability and transparency in following financial property rules

(3) New tech like 'Crowd Funding' 'crowdsourcing' can use the social capacities to fund awareness campaigns, give ownership of programmes to citizens themselves thereby achieving goals of Participation in good governance

(4) Tech like 3D printing can decrease procurement costs, increase efficiency in govt machinery.

(5) ~~Tech~~ Tech like High resolution GIS mapping can help in spatial planning in urban areas, management of forests, groundwater resources and watershed management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) New tech like '5G' has the capacity to bring government right to doorstep of citizens by increasing data speeds, connectivity and reducing reliance on optic fibre

Challenges will be faced :

(1) Low digital literacy
(2) No standardization of e-governance rules, data collection
(3) Absence of data protection law
(4) Absence of chief cyber security officer in nation
(5) Digital Divide between rural-urban areas
(6) Islands of development of data sets, IT tech leading to non-interoperability non-integration, duplication of efforts.

These challenges will need to be addressed to gain full benefits

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, government announced that CSR violations will be criminal offence which led to widespread protests in corporate sector. It was due to the fact that 'CSR' as a tool of philanthropy cannot be imposed.

Significance of Philanthropy

→ Institutions like Melinda Gates Foundation have funded many health drug research programmes which has helped in new, better, cheaper cure for diseases

→ They act as a supplement to Government efforts ~~to~~ in social - human development domain.

→ They help in spread of wealth and reduce inequalities. (SDG # 10)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Factors holding philanthropy back in India

① Culture of philanthropy has not developed with focus more on accumulation of wealth

② Steps like CSR have been seen as compliance measures rather than moral obligations

③ Lack of expertise in finding avenues of philanthropic investment

④ Absence of consultants, NGO's CSR professionals to guide the super-rich in better wealth management in philanthropy.

Steps like ESA - Education & Sports for All by Reliance Industries highlight that philanthropy

is becoming important for Indian corporates.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in implementation of healthcare schemes

① Lack of qualified doctors, medical professional staff in rural areas

② Lack of access to cheap medicines facing issues of logistics, storage, awareness

③ Poor infrastructure at primary healthcare level. (subcentres)

④ Low capacity of healthcare system:-
- 1 bed for 2500 people
- 1 doctor for 1700 people

⑤ Presence of quacks in rural areas

⑥ Low level of health insurance leading to high (70%) Out of Pocket Expenditure
Therefore people avoid early diagnosis and

treatment which leads to deterioration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) The schemes are fragmented in nature
∴ Ayushmaan covers only hospitalization expenses at tertiary level

(8) Funding for schemes is poor (Total 1.3% of GDP as health expenditure)

(9) 70% of population prefers private healthcare making the schemes outreach less.

Digital Health ecosystem

(1) Use of Telemetry in diagnosis, treatments can reduce the physical presence of doctors

(2) Use of database management systems to create integrated medical records allowing seamless referrals, upgrades.

(3) Use of digi-devices like handheld diabetes glucose check etc can reduce the costs of diagnosis

(4) Bringing GPS tracking system in medicine and vaccination logistics can improve efficiency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The current education system is faced by multiple issues of :-

Access

- RTE mandates presence of school within 5-km radius of every child
- This has led to ~99% enrollment rates in schools achieving gender parity as well.
- But many schools have very low no of students making them economically unviable.

Equity

- Gender parity in enrollment was achieved but :-

(i) High drop-out rates and low attendance among girls due to factors like - patriarchal mindset, child marriage, lack of sanitation facilities at school etc

- Girls in higher Education (only 24%) are lacking behind
- Regional inequity between states like Bihar and Maharashtra
- Urban students have high rates of access. as compared to rural students

Quality

- Acc to ASER ~~NFS~~ surveys, only 42% of Class V students able to read write Class II text. which highlights low level of quality in primary schools
- Low level of peer reviewed published research papers, patents at higher level also indicate lack of focus on innovation

Affordability

- Sec 12 of RTE mandates that 25% of private schools to be reserved for EWS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

category but it is not being implemented.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Accountability

- No accountability framework for teachers, schools for low performance of students, low attendance of teachers etc
- No system of school ranking

Way forward

The Draft Educational Policy addresses all these aspects.

19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Afghan Peace process is the multilateral engagement to resolve dispute between Afghan govt and Taliban with help of US, Pakistan, China.

Factors affecting process

① Continued violence of Taliban in the region has undermined the process

② Recognition of Taliban as an equal partner rather than a terror organization.

③ Presence of Pakistan, China has helped Afghanistan in maintaining its interests.

④ Non-involvement of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's approach

- Support to Infrastructure building in Afghanistan :- Ex:- Salma Hydro project.
- India has been a victim of Taliban's attacks on its envoys, embassy and doesn't recognize it as equal partner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has adopted a 'multi-polar' approach towards US - Russia to maintain its geopolitical, geo-economic interests

Importance & challenges of USA

* Largest trading partner
* USA's strict IP laws, its action against India on solar industry domestic requirements, agri subsidies
* Technology transfers in IT, e-commerce, civil nuclear energy, solar etc.

Importance & challenges of Russia

* Largest military partner
* all-weather friend and ally.
* closeness with China makes India uncomfortable
* Balance to USA's hegemony in ~~[illegible]~~ world politics.

Accentuated by friction

+ US & Russia are cold war enemies
+ Recent interference of Russia in US elections
+ Economic sanctions imposed by US on Russia

In this environment, it is essential for India to maintain the balance of diplomatic relations with both.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 003452

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sidhartha Gupta

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/08/2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (1450)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. किसानों को आय की हानि से बचाने हेतु एक प्रभावी फसल बीमा प्रणाली अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
An effective crop insurance system is crucial in cushioning income losses for farmers. In this context, assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is one of the crop insurance schemes by govt to provide security net to farmers in cases of extreme natural events like floods, hailstorm, pest attack etc. The major aim is to reduce farmer stress and farmer suicides also

Assessment of performance of PMFBY

(*) Good outcomes

→ wide coverage of farmers across 25 states.

→ easy payment as bank accounts linked through PM Jan Dhan Yojana

→ easy understandable system for farmers

(*) Challenges.

→ Delay in premium payments by govt to insurance companies led to inc in premium costs

→ 15% reduction in farmer coverage compared to starting years

→ Delay in settlement : avg 11 months shortage of cash creates immediate

economic distress to farmers

→ No local - on field infrastructure or personnel by insurance companies - access is an issue

→ Delay in assessment of crop damages - corruption and below-par settlements

→ Crop-Trials data is not adequate and rejected by insurance companies

What more can be done?

Use of infra like KVK's, Kisan Call Centres to provide customer support

use of techology like GIS based crop-damage assessment Project KISAN

online system of tracking and fines for delays

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. दिवाला एवं शोधन अक्षमता संहिता (IBC) के महत्व को समझाते हुए, उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें इसकी वास्तविक क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explaining the significance of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), highlight the challenges that need to be addressed for it to achieve its true potential. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code is the process for resolution / liquidation of stressed companies, providing easy exit and improving balance sheets of creditors mainly banks

Significance of IBC

① Helped in providing timely resolution of sick/stressed companies (Reduced from 4 yrs to <1 yr)

② Reduction in NPA's from 12.5% to 11% of gross advances for banks

③ Inc in avg recovery from 23% to 43%. In some cases with large loans (Ex: Bhushan steel) 75% recovery of 5000cr loan achieved

④ Inc in loan-payment culture as ~4500 cases disposed at pre-admission stage as companies want to avoid insolvency proceedings

(5) Improvement in corporate governance, better financial management, prudent lending by promoters. Sec 29(A) states that promoters not allowed in resolution committee thereby they risk losing control of company (6) Recogn of operational creditors, extension to real estate buyers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

(1) Capacity of NCLT and NCLAT as 14-day time limit for deciding on admission has been breached many times

(2) Violation of 270 day limit

(3) Case management and use of new tech at NCLT is weak

(4) Individual insolvency, group insolvency, cross-border insolvency not part of IBC

(5) Professionals like Insolvency Pro, Asset Mgmt Companies, Utility Info companies are still in nascent stage

These challenges need to be addressed to improve India's ranking in Ease of Doing Business - in insolvency from 168.

3. भारत के परिवहन और लॉजिस्टिक क्षेत्रक का कायापलट करने में मल्टी-मोडल परिवहन की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the potential of multimodal transport in transforming India's transportation and logistics sector. Mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Multimodal transport refers to the integration of road, waterways, metro (Rapid mass transport), ports, railways in a seamless fashion for improving mobility

Potential

- The logistics sector is growing at 10% with major bottlenecks. MMT is therefore imp to realize its full potential
- Decrease in Turn Around Time (TAT) in logistic handling at ports, airports
- Improvement in evacuation infra by providing rail, waterways option to mining, ports, SEZ areas
- Decrease in cost of logistics in overall price of goods / services (currently ~40%)
- Offer cheapest way of travel:

[Waterways ₹1/km
Road ₹4/km
Rail ₹2/km] Reduce dependency only on roads

• Environmental friendly modes of travel like rail, waterways, coastal shipping will gain importance — reduce carbon footprint — achieve INDC goals easily

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures by govt

(1) LEADS framework: Logistics Enhancement through multi-modal

(2) Inland Waterways Devt Authority — Declaration of 111 national waterways — 1st multimodal IW Terminal at Varanasi

(3) Dedicated Freight corridors

(4) Dedicated Mineral Corridors with evacuation infra

(5) Metro (with PPP) in major cities like Lucknow, Jaipur, Chennai, — Monorail in mumbai

(6) SAGARMALA project to promote coastal shipping

The Multi-modal transport framework thus allows larger throughput, frequency of both people and goods (Transportation) (Logistics)

4. निजी निवेश वह प्रमुख प्रेरक है जो अर्थव्यवस्था को संवृद्धि के स्व-धारणीय चक्र की ओर उत्प्रेरित करता है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में निजी निवेश को पुन: प्रवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Private investment is a key driver that catalyses an economy into a self-sustaining cycle of growth. Explaining the statement, highlight the steps that should be taken to revive private investment in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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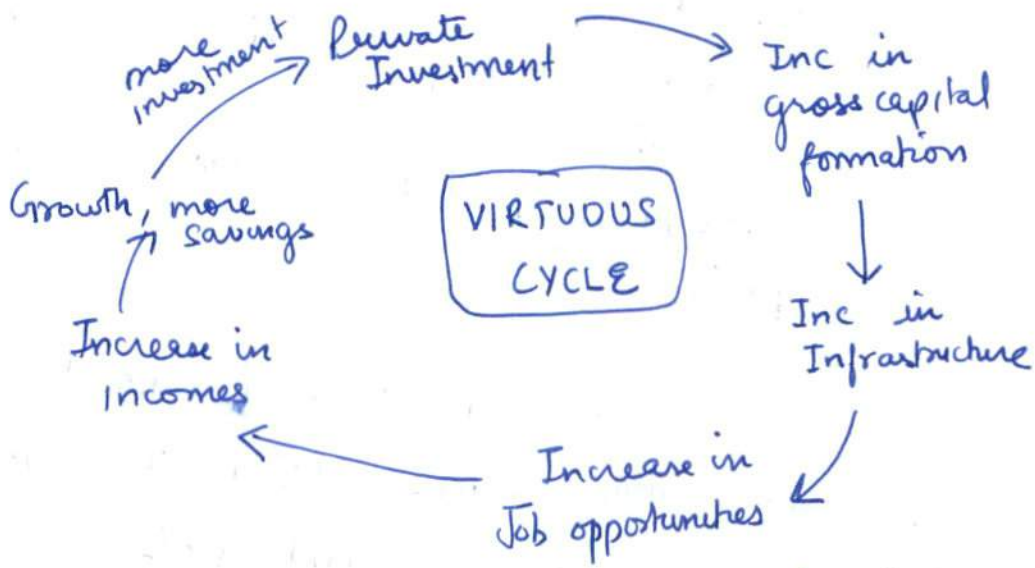
Budget 2019-20 estimated that India requires around ₹100 lakh crore investment till 2030 for its major economic growth. Majority of it has to come from private sector

Private Investment as Catalyst

① Increases Gross Capital Formation in economy.

Self-Sustaining cycle



India to achieve 5 trillion $ dream by 2022 requires to inc investment rate from 32% of GDP to 38-39%

Steps to revive private investment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Ease of Doing business :-

i) → Dec costs in tax compliance

ii) → Dec costs in construction permits, starting of businesses

(iii) → tax holidays for startups, abolish angel tax on Private Equity funds, Venture Capital funds

(iv) → Improve enforcement of contracts to improve business culture

② Reviving PPP (Kelkar committee)

→ 3P India

→ Independent regular,

→ PPP appelate tribunal

③ Reforms in MSME sector

→ focus on access to finance

→ TREDS system reforms

→ address delay in payments

5. परित्यक्त नगरपालिका ठोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु भारत में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की प्रभावकारिता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Comment on the efficacy of waste to energy plants being established in India in order to solve the problem of discarded municipal solid waste. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MSW: Municipal Solid waste
consisting of domestic, medical, industrial

Waste-To-Energy Framework

Biodegradable
- Bioremediation
- Conversion to bio-gas

Non-biodegradable
→ Pyrolysis
→ Recycling of plastic, e-waste
→ Refuse derived Fuel (RDF)

Efficacy of W-T-E plants

(*) Achievements
→ Cities like Indore, Ambikapur, Nagpur are leading at global stage in W-T-E revolution
→ 100% collection, sorting of garbage
→ Mix of centralized and decentralized systems.
→ reduction in carbon footprints by use of biofuels, biogas in public transport, industrial cooking, households

→ higher energy output of RFD fuel as compared to CNG ; used in burning coal plants etc.

→ Reduction in air pollution due to reduced flue gases, burning of waste.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

① Sorting of garbage at source is poor

② Unorganized sector in collection is high

③ W-T-E plants operate at a minimum capacity - due to supply chain constraints in sorting and collection - they operate at sub-optimal levels

④ Distribution system of derived products like biogas, RFD is poor

⑤ Market Intervention, demand is also poor for final products as alternatives like LPG, CNG have wider reach.

⑥ E-waste metallurgy is still out of bounds of MSW framework of W-T-E.

These challenges need to be addressed along with awareness about garbage sorting, ~~the~~ disposal to general public to improve efficacy of W-T-E plants

6. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, इसके द्वारा शमन, जानकारी और डेटाबेस संवर्धन एवं संस्थागत सुदृढ़ीकरण के लिए अपनाई गई रणनीतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the significance of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), mention the strategies adopted by it for mitigation, knowledge and database augmentation and institutional strengthening. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The NCAP is an all-India air-pollution ~~[illegible]~~ reduction framework.

Significance

- India has 7 out of 10 most air polluted cities in world
- ~1 lakh deaths due to breathing problems in cities
- Reduction in quality of life, life expectancy
- Poor productivity of workers → reduction in human capital formation
- Achieving the goals of Ecological protection and inter-generational equity in climate change

Strategies

(1) Pan-India real time air quality monitoring and assessment based on Air Quality Index (AQI)

(2) Use of SAFAR to spread awareness

about air quality in urban areas

(3) Capacity building of CPCB, SPCB to improve enforcement in industrial air pollution

(4) Graded-Response Mechanism for cities like Delhi like shutting down power plants, schools, compulsory public transport to address both mitigation and reduction aspects

(5) Adoption of High-Tech monitoring sensors for PM 2.5, PM 10 particulate for better assessment and database management

Challenges and way Forward

- Convergence with schemes like Electric mobility, shared mobility.
- public transport Augmentation
- Reduction in crop residue burning needs to be addressed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. हाल के दशकों में भारत ने अपनी IPR व्यवस्था को TRIPS के अनुरूप बनाने हेतु इसे परिवर्तित किया है। हालांकि, इसके पश्चात् भी विकसित विश्व के संदर्भ में IPR से संबंधित मुद्दों पर मौलिक मतभेद बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In recent decades India has made changes in its IPR regime to make it TRIPS compliant, however there continue to remain fundamental differences on IPR related issues in relation to the developed world. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Patent Act 2005, Copyright act Registration of Plant Varieties Act form the basis of IPR framework to make it TRIPS compliant.

Fundamental Differences

↳ India's quest for generic medicines and NLEM: National List of Essential Medicines, Drug Pricing regime has impacted foreign pharmaceutical companies

↳ India only recognizes changes in overall output of medicine under IPR and not just therapeutical efficacy thus 'avoiding evergreening of patents'

↳ India has protected farmers right to freedom of use of IP seeds, right to share, sale unbranded IP seeds. This is in difference from foreign seed companies

IPR expectations

↳ India has taken stringent steps to prevent bio-piracy and unscrupulous patents on bio-products like medicinal plants which are part of India's traditional knowledge.

India has thus created a balanced framework recognizing rights of farmers, traditional knowledge, public health needs along with IPR

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चंद्रयान-2 को न केवल ISRO के सर्वाधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण अभियानों में से एक, बल्कि चंद्रयान-1 की तुलना में तकनीकी रूप से अधिक उन्नत भी माना जा रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चंद्रमा का अन्वेषण सामान्य रूप से समस्त मानवता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचा सकता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Chandrayaan-2 has not only been considered as one of the most challenging missions of ISRO but also more technologically advanced than Chandrayaan-1. Elaborate. Further, examine how lunar exploration can benefit humanity in general. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chandrayaan-2 is ISRO's project to land on moon's south pole to study minerals, atmospheric composition, presence of microbial activity etc.

Challenging mission

- Use of cyrogenic technology in GSLV Mk III launch vehicle
- Landing and operation on Moon south pole is challenging as temperatures drop to $-200^\circ C$.
- Entry, soft-landing on moon were technical challenges

Technological Advancements.

Chandrayaan I	Chandrayaan II
(1) only orbiter around moon	(1) Involves orbiter, Lander (Vikram) and Rover (Pragyan) also

(2) Smaller payload, smaller resolution capacity	(3) Increased payload weight, size, higher resolution capacity
(3) Use of smaller PSLV rocket	(3) Use of heavier, stronger GSLV rocket
(4) Study atmosphere, geomapping of surface	(4) Advances to study minerology, underground seismic activity etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits to Humanity

(1) Exploration of water on lunar presents opportunity for setting up permanent bases at moon.

(2) Moon can serve as a hub - transit stop for deep-space exploration and human expeditions

(3) Help in understanding of origin of solar system, universe

(4) Inspire, motivate millions of youth towards scientific deed and endeavour

9. अनेक राष्ट्रों की सामरिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता और बढ़ती अंतरिक्ष क्षमताओं को देखते हुए, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के सैन्यीकरण को एक खतरा माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, बाह्य अंतरिक्ष को सुरक्षित रूप से शासित करने हेतु एक नियम आधारित व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Given the strategic rivalries and growing space capabilities of many countries, militarisation of outer space is considered a threat. In this context, discuss the need for a rule-based order to securely govern outer space. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The space is currently governed by the Outer-space Treaty 1965 which declares 'space' as a global common along with celestial objects. But its framework is not enough to prevent space arms race and space militarization

Growing space - capabilities

* Rocket Launch Vehicles which can carry payloads upto 12000 kg
* Re-usable rockets
* Anti-Satellite Missile Test (Recent demo by India)
* Remote technology involving minimum human interface but maximum damage

Need for space governance framework

* Threat to critical Information Infrastructure like satellites which

are crucial to country's economy, power, governance, communication

* Threat to entities like International space stations, Hubble space telescopes.

* Involvement of private players like Blue origin, SpaceX, Virgin Galactic in space tourism — their interests, assets will also need to be protected.

* Satellites are being used to monitor restricted areas of enemy countries, launching guided missile systems. etc.

The Recent efforts of UN in formulation of Space Arms Race Prohibition Convention is a step in right direction to allow peaceful and beneficial use of space tech

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्डरिंग) न केवल भारत की वित्तीय प्रणाली की स्थिरता, बल्कि इसकी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए भी खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम, 2002 इन मुद्दों को किस सीमा तक संबोधित करता है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Money laundering not only threatens the stability of the financial system of India but also its national security. Elucidate. In this context, discuss how far the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 addresses these issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money Laundering is the process of concealment legitimizing money from illicit means using methods of Placement, Layering & Integration

Threat to financial System

① Growth of parallel economy - increase in unaccounted cash dealings

② Tax evasion increases → Tax revenue decreases → Govt Capital Expenditure decreases → Growth declines

③ Increases corruption, use of black money in elections.

④ Loss in FOREX reserves as money transferred to illicit foreign bank accounts - creates Balance of Payments crisis, CAD

⑤ Growth of shell companies - loss in productivity

Threat to national security

① Use of money laundered in financing illicit activities like drugs, terrorism, trafficking etc (vicious cycle)

(2) Threat to social fabric due to increase in inequality - increase in social strifes

(3) Threat to democratic processes as money power in elections increases

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PoML Act provisions to tackle issue

(1) Obligations of financial intermediaries like banks to establish source of money, compulsory KYC norms

(2) Powers of attachement of assets, properties to Enforcement directorate

(3) 3-member adjudication board on money laundering proceedings.

Challenges Remain

→ coordination in multiple agencies like ED, CBI, CID, WCCB, Customs

↓ collaboration with Swiss, Cayman Islands etc. to disclose information

← Coherence in PoML Act, Black money act, Fugitive offenders act.

11. भारत में कृषि विपणन संबंधी सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि बाजारों के उन प्रमुख पहलुओं की पहचान कीजिए जिनमें सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need for agricultural marketing reforms in India. Also, identify the key aspects of agricultural markets that need to be reformed. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural marketing in India is currently dominated by APMC's (~600) monopoly, rigidity.

Need for reforms

① Less flexibility to farmers to choose marketing options.

② Post-Harvest storage, sorting, packaging facilities are poor leading to losses and wastage.
(~40% in horticulture products)

③ Price Discovery mechanisms is poor in APMCs with auctions being limited to local traders

④ Dependence on middlemen like Arahatiya's increases final costs and lesser benefits to farmers directly

⑤ options like contract farming are not able to grow. Private Primary markets also restricted by APMCs

(6) Market barriers like market/mandi fees, ~~selling~~ Intra-mandi (APMC) sale and trade, Inter-state auction are high in APMC's and unregulated.

(7) Representation of small & marginal farmers is poor in APMC - dominated by large farmers or Farmer Producer Organization

Thus, it is not helping in achieving the goals of 'Doubling Farmer Income'

Key Aspects of Reforms

(1) Involvement of Gramin (rural) haats, weekly markets as primary agri markets by improving infrastructure. (GRAMS)

(2) Abolishing monopoly of APMC's and giving boost to contract farming, private wholesale markets.

(3) Improving infrastructure like weighing stations, packaging storage at APMC's

(4) Concept of Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWR)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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needs strengthening to allow farmers easy access to credit, decrease post-harvest losses, improve agro-logistics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Deployment of e-auctioning at APMC's to bring better price discovery

(6) Boost to cold-chain storage and infra for horticulture products.

(7) Incentives to APMC to carry reforms like ~~[illegible]~~ integration with eNAM

(8) Direct transfer of MSP's to farmers ~~[illegible]~~ to reduce role of middlemen in marketing.

The Model Agricultural produce and Livestock marketing act is a step in right direction.

12. सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में अपने विनिवेश लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के बावजूद, रणनीतिक विनिवेश और निजीकरण की दिशा में इसके प्रयास सीमित रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the government meeting its disinvestment targets in recent years, its efforts towards strategic disinvestment and privatisation remain limited. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disinvestment is the process of raising revenues by govt through sale of ownership in public sector undertakings, sale of assets or transfer of shares in PSU's

Strategic disinvestment and privatization refers to 2 methods of disinvestment where apart from selling govt's shares, the ownership and management control is also shifted to private sector

Efforts towards strategic disinvestment & privatization

(1) Reduction in No. of PSU's from ~250 in 1990 to ~30 currently

(2) Re-reservation of certain sectors like defence also.

(3) Plans to privatize Loss making

PSU's like Air India

While these efforts have helped in achieving targets but more focus has been on retaining govt ownership due to following reasons :-

① Support to huge employment

② Avoid public backlash due to large scale retrenchment after privatization

③ Strategic control over companies like ONGC, IOCL to take energy security need decisions into purview

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. ऐसे तर्क दिए जाते हैं कि रोजगार सृजन और उत्पादकता भारत में फर्मों की आयु के अनुरूप पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बढ़ती है। इस संदर्भ में, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्यों भारतीय फर्में छोटे स्तर से आरंभ होती हैं और छोटी ही बनी रहती हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

There have been arguments that employment creation and productivity do not grow adequately as firms age in India. In this context, analyse why Indian firms start small and stay small. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Economic Survey 2018-19 highlights that 'Dwarf' firms (>10 yrs age , <100 employees) account for majority of firms but are job-destructors and low in productivity

'Dwarf' firms	~60% of firms	22% of employment	14% in productivity
'Large' firms (>100 employees)	~30% of firms	70% of employment	86% of productivity

Reasons for this Anomoly

⊕ Regressive Labour laws

① Conditions in Industrial Disputes Act (1947) state that if company has >100 employees then govt permission is required for retrenchment.

This acts as an 'inhibiting' factor

for firms to remain small to reduce labour laws compliance costs, labour inspections.

(?) conditions in Labour wages, Trade union acts stipulate firms larger than 20 employees are subject to minimum wages, bonuses provisions, fixed term employment etc.

In order to avoid these compliances, firms tend to remain smaller.

(*) · Regressive Taxation & Incentives structure

(1) MSME definitions are based on Investment in machinery

Ex: Micro firm : < 25 lacs in machinery

↳ Therefore to get govt incentives on credit guarantees, tech support, etc. companies tend to remain in their respective categories.

↳ This leads to decline in investment in machinery, gross capital formation and thus decline in productivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) GST and other taxation also give tax exemptions to firms with turnover upto ₹40 lac.

↳ This creates incentives for firms to remain small even as they grow old.

(*) Factors like Low skill development, Low technology upgradation.

To propel India's growth and achieve 2.5 trillion $ economy, it is necessary to remove such hurdles in growth of small firms. Focus should also shift to 'Infant' firms

(*) Higher costs of credit

(*) Access to markets is poor; poor marketing, packaging, branding of goods of small firms makes them uncompetitive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. भारत में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु ऊर्जा दक्षता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Bring out the importance of focussing on energy efficiency for achieving energy security in India. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Energy security is the framework for ensuring cheap quality, uninterrupted power, fuel supply to the economy

Energy Security

- (I) Reducing Energy to GDP ratio : ENERGY efficiency
- (II) Enhancing Domestic production, processing of energy sources
- (III) Securing international secure lines of fuel supply & creating reserve storage

Focus on Energy. Efficiency I

* bringing efficiency will reduce the peak demands of energy needs of the economy.
* Put less stress on energy security framework
* Decrease in Energy-to-GDP intensity ratio by increasing productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(*) Efficient Electrical systems will reduce demand for power → increase power delivery efficiency → reduce costs of power → energy security.

(*) Efficient coal power plants will increase efficacy of coal productivity decreases stress on coal mining

(*) Efficient, cleaner, greener transport systems will reduce dependence on fossil fuels imports → promoting energy security.

Steps Taken by Govt

(1) ~~Framework~~ National Mission on Enhancing Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) has framework of Perform-Achieve-Trade (PAT) for industries

(2) Energy Efficiency Rating of home appliances by BEE - Bureau of Energy Efficiency

③. Promoting carbon - renewable energy market through framework of Renewable Purchase obligations (RPO) - REC - Renewable Energy Certificates for ~~power~~ power DISCOMS

④ Policies like E-Electric mobility for promoting clean transport

⑤ Missions like National solar mission, to promote clean energy., reduce dependence on foreign.

The steps are in right direction ~~to~~ and steps for awareness of public to improve efficiency at homes are also required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. लंबे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी हेतु सांविधिक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, अनेक श्रमिक निरंतर इसकी पहुंच से बाहर बने हुए हैं। इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite having a statutory framework for minimum wages since long, many workers continue to remain outside its reach. Examine the reasons and suggest corrective measures in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Around 33% of workers remain ~~Reasons for~~ outside the ambit of minimum wages

Reasons

(1) Complexity of minimum wage laws based on scheduled employment: ~3000 minimum wages prescribed

(2) Doesn't include jobs like security guards, Dhaba-workers, sweepers in its ambit

(3) Huge-variance between states Ex: ₹540 in Delh, ₹130 in West Bengal created more complexity

(4) Very low national floor wage ₹182

(5) Enforcement of minimum wage law is very poor due to low awareness and low capacity building of labour bureaus, police and civil society.

(6) 93% of labourers work in informal sector with no formal contracts, thereby making enforcement difficult.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Corrective Measures

(1) Rationalization of minimum wages on the basis of skill, geography, experience, time-period rather than employment

(2) Extend the law to all sectors and types of employment

(3) Flexibility in addition of new job roles due to rapidly changing job market, skills in economy

(4) Setting a national floor level of wage based on geography (~₹375/day recommended by Parliamentary committee)

(5) Automated-inspections by Labour bureau to reduce harassment & better enforcement

(6) Fixed-Term-Employment (FTE)

Contractual Labour needs to be promoted & regularized to bring labourers in formal sector

The recent steps of rationalization in form of Labour Code on Wages is a step in right direction to increase coverage & enforcement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में एक सुस्थापित कार्बन बाजार के महत्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रमाण-पत्रों (REC) की प्रणाली को स्पष्ट करते हुए, REC बाजार के समक्ष आ रही चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of a well-established carbon market in India. In this context, explaining the mechanism of renewable energy certificates (REC), highlight the challenges that the REC market faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon - market is the trading, sale-purchase of carbon credits, instruments like CDM, Renewable Energy Certificates to promote goals of Climate Change

Significance of carbon market

① Help in achieving renewable energy targets (like 175 GW)

② Help in fulfilling Renewable obligations for power DISCOMS

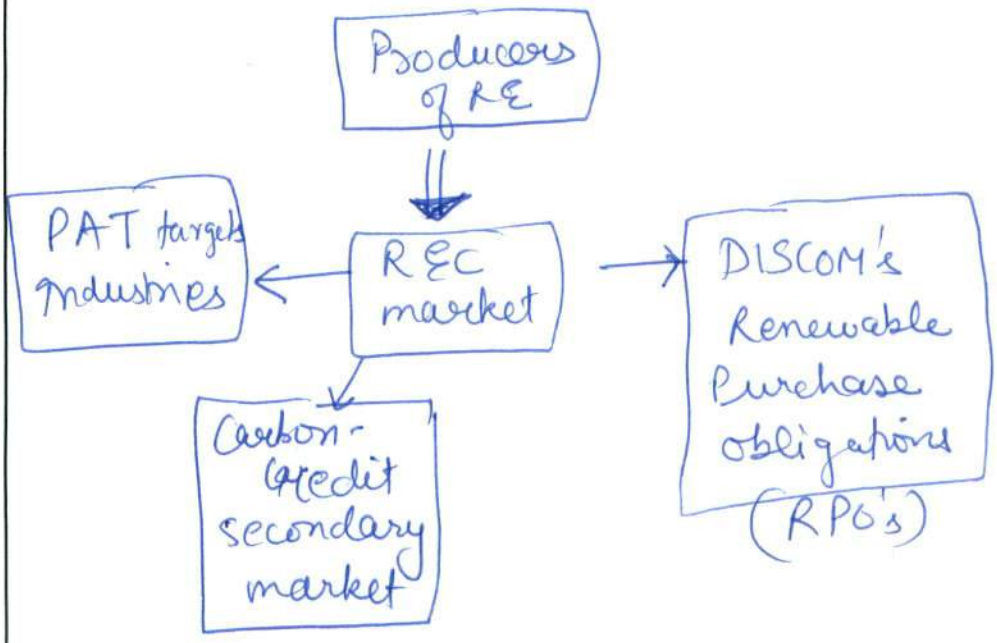
③ Promote green, clean energy technology

④ Raises funding for green projects.

⑤ Achieve goals like INDC under Paris agreement : 40 % of Energy mix to be RE, reducing emission intensity to GDP by 33-35%

Mechanism of REC

The mechanism of REC is based on giving renewable energy certificates to producers of renewable energy like solar, wind, hydro etc.



Challenges to REC framework

① Price Discovery mechanism is weak, disintegrated leading to sub-optimal prices for RE producers

② Exemptions to industries under PAT and DISCOM's under RPO is high

③. Integration with global credit markets like CDM, JI is poor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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leading to lower demand.

(4) Individual buyers, smaller industries (retail) are not in the REC framework which leads to lower coverage

These challenges need to be addressed adequately to develop a viable REC market and RECs as global carbon credit instruments

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन संबंधी प्रयासों के समेकन की आवश्यकता एवं इसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss the need and challenges in integrating the efforts for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) refers to the decrease in vulnerability to a disaster through adaptation, mitigation capacity building.

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) refers to adopting changes in agriculture practices, lifestyle changes, economic changes to reduce the impact of climate change on life and property

Need for Integration of DRR & CCA

① Direct Linkage between climate change and Disasters.
↳ With global warming, rise in sea levels, rise in ocean temperatures has led to inc in disasters like floods, droughts, cyclones

② Channelizing of resources and better targetting :

Example:- Adopting practices like mulching, drip-irrigation will make it both climate-resilient and disaster-resilient to drought.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Coherent policies in adaptation & mitigation at local levels :-

Ex: cyclone shelters homes at coastal areas + plantation of mangroves to reduce storm surges, coastal flooding is an example of adopting both climate & disaster into one policy

Challenges to Integration

① Discrete, disintegrated funding, institutional framework and approaches.

Disaster	Climate
i) Natⁿ Disaster Management Authority	Nat Action Plan on Climate Change
ii) Natⁿ Disaster Management Funds	(iii) Climate Carbon markets
iii) under PMO	(iv) under MOEFCC

(2) Convergence of resources, policies at all levels is required

(3) Coordination at apex level for planning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. नीति-निर्माण में आंकड़ों के महत्व को देखते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इसकी क्षमता अल्पप्रयुक्त क्यों बनी हुई है। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की आंकड़ा अवसंरचना को रूपांतरित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Given the significance of data in policy making, analyze why its potential remains underutilised. Also, suggest some measures for transforming India's data infrastructure in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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'Data' refers to personal, public information.

'Data in public policy' refers to use of citizen databases, behaviour, transactional patterns in policy making for better targetting and outcomes

Significance of Data

① Use of data analytics in understanding impact of policies, for real-time monitoring and evaluation of policies

② Data - Mining can help in developing AI - chatbots for better public policy service delivery

③ 'Big Data' on citizen medical records, banking transactions, travel records can help in better identification of beneficiaries, better market analysis for PSU's like railways

Unutilized Potential of Data: Reasons

(1) No Data Protection framework

(2) Poor Data integration and analytical computational capacity.

(3) Poor data collection at source or citizen level : Inadequate & untrained lower staff

(4) Digitization of public records is poor

(5) Digital literacy is low thereby data collection becomes difficult

(6) No Data-sharing platform developed with "Open data" policy.

(7) Standards of Data collection are not uniform → high costs in cleaning and sorting data → poor analytical capability

(8) Low private investment in tech like Data mining, AI, machine Learning

Steps to Transform India's Data Infrastructure

(1) Recognize 'Data' as public good :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) anonymize data to prevent misuse,

(3) adopt data-sharing agreements with private entities like social media platforms, e-commerce sites.

(4) Establish a data security architecture based on laws, rules, obligations of data fiduciaries

(5) Digitization of existing records (Digitize India Programme)

(6) Promoting collection of raw data in digital format itself by adequate training of staff

(7) Promoting Analytical Decision Making at every level of government to enhance capability

These steps are required to achieve the objective of 'Data for the people, of the people, by the people'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उग्रवाद की जड़ें कई कारकों में निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र में सीमा-पार उग्रवाद से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The roots of insurgency in the North Eastern region are embedded in a host of factors. Discuss. What measures have been taken to tackle cross-border insurgency in this area? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Insurgency in NE region

① Historical factors

→ Low integration of local people with freedom movement

→ injustices by Britishers, outsiders in capturing land resources

② Social factors

→ Distinct culture, customs, traditions → create urge to protect itself from homogenization

→ attempts against changing demographics of the region

③ Political factors

→ Demand for separate statehood or secession from India fuelled by China, Pakistan groups

Measures taken to tackle cross-border Insurgency

(1) Joint-collaborative efforts with Myanmar to eliminate safe havens, ~~the~~ militant camps in FMR areas (Free Movement Regime)

Ex:- operation Sunrise I & II

(2) Establishment of special counter-insurgency groups, mixed units of Assam Rifles, CAPF, NSG etc

(3) Creation of Better infra like Border out Posts (BOP), fencing

(4) Collab with locals to provide real-time intelligence and act as 'eyes & ears'

(5) Capacity building of armed forces

(6) Provisions of AFSPA has helped armed forces to tackle issues with flexibility

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20. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण का मुकाबला करने में भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the challenges faced by India in countering terror financing. Also, mention the steps taken by India in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in tackling Terror Financing

(1) Non-Cooperation of nations like Pakestan, Afghanistan which act as safe havens

(2) Safe havens like Cayman Islands, Switzerland for easy money laundering

(3) Emergence of collaboration of Terror groups and organized Crime Syndicate

(4) Restricted powers of groups of FATF Egmont group.

Steps taken by India

(1) Strengthening of Prevention of Money Laundering act, Black money act

(2) Capacity building of institutions like WCCB, Customs, ED to detect counterfeit activities, smuggling which fund terror activities

(3) Global forums like FATF, UN Convention on suppression of Terror Financing have been joined by India

(4) Mutual Agreement on Sharing Financial Info

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK